PROFESSOR RAJNA'S CRITICAL TEXT OF THE *DE VULGARI ELOQUENTIA.*

The publication of Professor Pio Rajna's critical edition of Dante's *De Vulgari Eloquentia*, which he has prepared for the Società Dantesca Italiana,[1] is an event of great interest and importance to all who are engaged in the serious study of Dante. As the book is only issued in a limited edition,[2] and is in consequence not very easily accessible to the generality of Dante students, and as the annual Reports of the Dante Society are now commanding a steadily increasing circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, it was thought that those interested in the subject might be glad to have, in the form of a supplementary paper to the Report for 1897, a detailed collation of the text of the Florentine (1896) edition, with that of the Oxford (1894) edition (as representing the latest critical text previous to that of Professor Rajna).

From this collation, which is printed below, it will be seen that the emendations and restorations introduced by Professor Rajna amount to several hundreds, and there can be little doubt that the large majority of them will be accepted as final by Dante critics.

Before proceeding further, we may state that only three manuscripts of the *De Vulgari Eloquentia* are known to be in existence; of these, one (indicated by Professor Rajna as G) is in the town library at Grenoble; the second (T) is at Milan, in the library of the Marchese Trivulzio; while the third (V) is in the Vatican library at Rome. This last (V), which was executed, probably at Rome in the early years of the sixteenth century, for Cardinal Bembo (in whose handwriting are many of the marginal notes), is practically of no independent value, being, if not an actual copy of T, at any rate derived from it. The chief value of V consists in the fact that it

[1] Il trattato *De Vulgari Eloquentia*, per cura di Pio Rajna: Firenze, Successori Le Monnier, 1896.

[2] A certain number of copies remained over after the members of the Italian Dante Society had been supplied; intending purchasers may apply to the publishers direct or through a foreign bookseller. In compliance with a suggestion made by the present writer, Professor Rajna has undertaken to print a small edition consisting of the text alone. (*Note.* Since this paper was printed the promised *edizione minore* has been published. — See *Appendix.*)

occasionally gives the clue to the primitive reading of T, where this has been subsequently altered or obscured. G, which has recently been reproduced in phototype by MM. Maignien and Prompt, was executed probably in the north of Italy at the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century. This manuscript formed the base of Corbinelli's edition of 1577 (Paris), the *editio princeps* of the Latin text, and many of the illustrative and critical glosses on the margins of it are undoubtedly due to Corbinelli, as Professor Rajna has conclusively proved.

T appears to have been executed in Italy in the same district as G (the valley of the Po), and is a little earlier than it in date, belonging almost certainly to the latter half of the fourteenth century. To this manuscript also a special interest attaches, for it was at one time in the possession of Giovan Giorgio Trissino, and was the original from which he made his Italian version of Dante's treatise, the form in which the latter was for the first time printed in 1529. A large number of the corrections in this manuscript, both on the margins and in the text itself, are in the handwriting of Trissino, who evidently made a careful study of it.

Upon his collations of these manuscripts Professor Rajna has based his text, while he has at the same time availed himself of such assistance as was to be derived from Trissino's translation, and from the various printed editions. Of the latter there have been about a dozen, the best known being those of Torri (1855), Fraticelli (1857), and Giuliani (1878); the most recent, as we have already observed, is that included in the Oxford edition of the complete works of Dante, published three years ago under the editorship of Dr. Edward Moore, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

It must be explained with regard to the subjoined collation that mere variations of spelling have been for the most part disregarded, as have been differences of punctuation, except where these happen to be of real importance. The passages given in the left-hand column are from the Oxford text (O), references being to book, chapter, and line (*e.g.* I. ii. 3); those in the right-hand column are from Rajna's text (R), references in this case being to book, chapter, and paragraph (*e.g.* II. iii. § 4).

PAGET TOYNBEE.

PROFESSOR RAJNA'S CRITICAL TEXT OF THE *DE VULGARI ELOQUENTIA*.

	O.		R.
General title.	De Vulgari Eloquio.		Incipit liber de Vulgari Eloquio,[3] sive idiomate, editus per Dantem.
I. i. *title.*	Quid sit vulgaris locutio, et quo differat a grammatica.		Omitted.
I. i. 14.	Sed accipiendo vel compilando ab aliis, potiora miscentes,	I. i. § 1.	sed, accipiendo vel compilando ab aliis, potiora miscentes,
22.	eam qua infantes	§ 2.	eam quam infantes
34.	Harum quoque duarum	§ 4.	Harum duarum
I. ii. 7.	necessarium fuit:	I. ii. § 1.	necessarium fuit loqui:
22.	si obiciatur de iis qui corruere	§ 3.	si obiciatur de hiis qui corruerunt
24.	cum de his		cum de hiis
27.	Secundo et melius,		Vel secundo et melius,
48.	moverent organa sua, sic et vox	§ 5.	moverunt organa sua, sic ut vox
62.	si expresse dicenti resonaret etiam pica,	§ 6.	si expresse dicenti "Pica" resonaret etiam "Pica,"[4]
I. iii. 16.	quia cum aliquid a ratione accipere	I. iii. § 2.	quia, cum de ratione accipere
21.	quia si tantum		quare, si tantum
26.	natura *sensuale* quidem, in quantum sonus est;	§ 3.	nam sensuale quid est, in quantum sonus est;[5]

[3] The original title was *De Vulgari Eloquentia*, as may be gathered from what Dante himself says (V. E. I. i. § 1; xi. § 2; Conv. I. 5): as well as from Villani's and Boccaccio's references to the treatise.

[4] The omission of the first *pica* here in the modern edd. is due apparently to its omission by Trissino in his version.

[5] *Natura* is a substitution of Corbinelli for *nam*. It seems better by a slight modification of the MS. reading, viz. *quidē* (= *quidem*) for *quid ē* (= *quid est*), to read "nam sensuale quidem" instead of "nam sensuale quid est" with R.

	O.		R.
I. iv. 23.	prius a viro quam a foemina profluisse. Rationabiliter	I. iv. § 3.	vel prius quam a viro, a femina profluisse. Rationabiliter[6]
26.	Quod autem	§ 4.	Quid autem
34.	per ipsum factus		in ipsum factus
45.	si responsio fuit, fuit ad Deum; et si ad Deum fuit,	§ 5.	si responsio fuit ad Deum: nam, si ad Deum fuit,
55.	quo etiam gubernata sunt omnia.		quo etiam gubernata sunt omnia?
59.	ut tonitrua personeat, ignem fulgoreat,		ut tonitrua personet, ignem fulgoret,[7]
I. v. 3.	ad ipsum Deum	I. v. § 1.	ad ipsum Dominum
12.	primum hominem	§ 1.	primum nostrum
29.	nostrorum effectuum	§ 2.	nostrorum affectuum
I. vi. 4.	non aliter intelliguntur	I. vi. § 1.	non aliter intelligantur
13.	huic etiam prae cunctis proprium vulgare licebit, idest maternam locutionem, praeponere: et per consequens	§ 2.	hic etiam pre cunctis proprium vulgare licetur, idest maternam locutionem, et per consequens[8]
21.	ratione magis quam sensu scapulas	§ 3.	rationi magis quam sensui spatulas
36.	unde sum oriundus		unde sumus oriundus
47.	nisi culpa	§ 4.	in culpa
50.	hac forma locuti sunt	§ 5.	hac forma locutionis locuti sunt[9]
60.	id quod primi loquentis labia fabricaverunt		illud quod . . . fabricarunt.
I. vii. 6.	Oh semper nostra natura	I. vii. § 1.	O semper natura nostra

[6] As R. remarks, *profluisse* is curious. For *rationabiliter* the MSS. read *rationaliter*.

[7] The MSS. read *personeat, fulgoreat;* the correction adopted by R. is due to Giuliani.

[8] The reading *licebit . . . praeponere* instead of *licetur* (which he did not understand) was introduced into the text by Corbinelli, the origin of it being Trissino's rendering *sarà licito preporre*.

[9] Fraticelli and subsequent editors omit *locutionis* for no good reason.

O.		R.	
I. vii. 10.	per primam . . . eliminata	I. vii. § 2.	per primam . . . eluminata [10]
15.	et poenas malorum quae commiseras		et que commiseras [11]
18.	Non ante tertiam	§ 3.	Non ante tertium
23.	per superbiam suam et stultitiam		per superbam stultitiam [12]
27.	sed et ipsum	§ 4.	sed etiam ipsum
29.	Sennaar,		Sennear,
34.	quis pater tot sustineret	§ 5.	quis patrum tot sustineret
39.	Si quidem	§ 6.	Siquidem
42.	pars amussibus tegulabant, pars trullis linebant, pars scindere rupes, pars mari, pars terrae intendebant vehere,		pars amysibus regulabant, pars trullis linebant, pars scindere rupes, pars mari, pars terra vehere intendebant,[13]
60.	nunc et barbarius		nunc barbariusque
62.	sanctum idioma	§ 7.	sacratum ydioma
I. viii. 1.	Ex praecedenti memorata	I. viii. § 1.	Ex precedenter memorata
4.	tunc homines primum		tunc primum homines
6.	humanae propaginis principaliter		humane propaginis principalis [14]
10.	demum ad fines occidentales protracta est, unde primitus		demumque ad fines occidentales protracta, forte primitus [15]

[10] The MS. reading *eluminata* (i.e. 'deprived of light') is rightly retained by R. Torri, followed by Fraticelli in his later editions, substituted *eliminata*, which was rejected at first by Giuliani in favour of *elimitata*, but restored in his final corrections.

[11] The MSS. read *et commiseras.* Corbinelli inserted *poenas malorum quae.* The *que* (= *quae*) supplied by R. meets the difficulty, while its omission in MSS. is easily accounted for, as he points out.

[12] MSS. *per superbiam stultitiam.*

[13] The reading *tegulabant* for *regulabant* is due to Torri, who misread the MSS. *Trullis* for the MS. *tuillis* is a correction of Witte's.

[14] R. reads *principalis* in obedience to the MSS.; otherwise he would have accepted *principaliter*, the reading of Corbinelli, as more suited to the context.

[15] *Est* was supplied by Fraticelli, who followed Torri in omitting *que. Forte* is a correction of R.'s for the MS. *fore*, for which Corbinelli substituted *unde*, after Trissino's *la onde.*

O.		R.	
I. viii. 14.	advenae	I. viii. § 2.	avene [16]
15.	repedassent,		repedissent,[17]
20.	partem Europae, partem Asiae		partim Europe, partim Asie [18]
21.	Ab uno postea eodemque idiomate, immunda confusione recepto,	§ 3.	Ab uno postea eodemque ydiomate in vindice confusione recepto,[19]
25.	totum quod ab ostiis est Danubii sive Meotidis paludibus usque ad fines occidentales (qui Angliae, Italorum, Francorumque finibus, et Oceano limitantur) solum unum obtinuit idioma ;		totum quod ab hostiis Danubii sive meotidis paludibus usque ad fines occidentales Anglie, Ytalorum Francorumque finibus et Occeano limitatur, solum unum optinuit ydioma,[20]
49.	*mare*, *terram*, et *vivit*, *moritur*, *amat*, et alia	§ 5.	*mare*, *terram*, *est*, *vivit*, *moritur*, *amat*, alia
I. ix. 6.	Et quia . . . salubrius breviusque	I. ix. § 1.	Quia . . . salubrius breviusque [21]
9.	alia deserentes. Nam quod in uno est rationale, videtur in aliis esse causa.		alia desinentes ; nam, quod in uno est, rationali videtur in aliis esse causa.[22]

16 R. thinks *avene* not a mere error for *advenae*, but regards it as a derivative of *a + venire*, in the sense of *che viene da*, or *di fuori*, used purposely by way of antithesis to *advenissent* in the same line. (See *Appendix.*)

17 In his text R. reads *repedassent*, because of *repedare* (I. xii. § 5), but in a supplementary note (p. ccii) he reverts to the MS. reading *repedissent*, inasmuch as both *repedere* and *repedare* are found. (See *Appendix.*)

18 The restoration of *partim . . . partim*, which had been altered into *partem . . . partem* in G, whence it was adopted by Corbinelli and his successors, is almost certainly right, it being the *difficilior lectio*, which can hardly have been substituted for an earlier *partem . . . partem;* but the construction is a difficult one.

19 R.'s correction *in vindice* for *immunda* of the printed edd. is happy, the MS. readings being *imundice* (T), *inundice* (G), which are evident corruptions of a primitive *inuindice.*

20 The departure from the MS. reading, now rightly restored by R., was due to Fraticelli.

21 For *salubrius* here Giuliani arbitrarily substitutes *securius.*

22 Various emendations of this passage have been proposed. R.'s *rationali* for the MS. *rationale* involves the smallest amount of change.

O.		R.	
I. ix. 16.	quod convenimus	I. ix. § 2.	quia convenimus
23.	Gerardus de Borneil :	§ 3.	Gerardus de Brunel :
24.	'Si m sentis fizels amics Per ver encusar Amor.'		*Sim sentis fezelz amics,* *Per ver encusera Amor.*
26.	Rex Navarriae :		Rex Navarre :
28.	Dom. Guido		Dominus Guido
29.	'Nè fe amor'		*Nè fa amor*
30.	'Nè cor gentil, primá ch'amor'		*Nè gentil cor prima che amor*
41.	Caietani,	§ 4.	Caetani,
43.	Burgi S. Felicis		Burgi Sancti Felicis
45.	sermonum varietates quae accidunt, una eademque ratione patebunt.		sermonum varietates, quid accidunt, una eademque ratione patebit.
61.	in eo quod diximus temporum distantia locutionem variari, sed potius	§ 6.	in eo quod diximus "temporum," sed potius [23]
71.	prospicere		percipere
75.	quanto longiora		quam longiora
77.	admiramur, si extimationes		admiremur si extimationes [24]
80.	sub invariabili . . . sermone,		sub immutabili . . . sermone,
94.	nil aliud	§ 7.	nichil aliud
I. x. 1.	Trifario nunc exeunte	I. x. § 1.	Triphario nunc existente
27.	quod qui dulcius	§ 4.	quod dulcius qui
29.	et domestici		ac domestici
31.	quia magis videntur		quia magis videtur
35.	iudicium reliquentes	§ 5.	iudicium relinquentes
43.	quod, ceu fistulae culmen, hinc inde ad diversa stillicidia grundat, et aquae ad alterna hinc inde litora	§ 6.	quod, ceu fictile culmen hinc inde ad diversa stillicidia grundat, aquas ad alterna hinc inde litora

[23] The interpolation of *distantia locutionem variari* is due to Torri, who did not recognize that the word "temporum" was a quotation from what D. had just been saying.

[24] For *extimationes* Giuliani unnecessarily substitutes *aestimationes*.

	O.		**R.**
	per umbricia longa distillant,		per imbricia longa distillat,[25]
I. x. 47.	Dextrum quoque		Dextrum quidem
52.	Marca Anconitana	I. x. § 6.	Marchia Anconitana[26]
66.	cum Anconitaneis	§ 7.	cum Anconitanis
69.	cum Aquileiensibus		cum Aquilegiensibus
72.	Quare non a minus quatuordecim	§ 8.	Quare ad minus .xiiij.[27]
I. xi. *title*.	Ostenditur Italiae aliquos		*Ostenditur in Italia aliquos*
I. xi. 1.	Tam . . . latino	I. xi. § 1.	Quam . . . latio
8.	existimant	§ 2.	extimant
12.	Dicimus ergo		Dicimus igitur
17.	*Me sure, quinte dici*		*Mezzure, quinto dici ?*[28]
19.	*sciate siate*	§ 3.	*scate sciate ?*
28.	'Una ferina va scopai da Cascoli çita çita sen gì a grande aina.'		*Una fermana scopai da Casciòli, Cita cita sen gia'n grande aiña.*
30.	Bergomates	§ 4.	Pergameos[29]
34.	'In te l' ora'		*Enti l' ora*
35.	'Ziò fu'		*ciò fu*
36.	Aquileienses	§ 5.	Aquilegienses
37.	*Çes fastù*		*Ces fastu ?*
38.	eructant.		eructuant.
39.	eiciamus,		eicimus,

[25] For *fistule culmen*, the reading of the MSS., which does not give a satisfactory sense, R. substitutes *fictile culmen* (i.e. the ridge of a tiled roof), a very happy conjecture of Professor Vitelli; this necessitates the further slight alteration of the MS. *grundant*, *distillant* into *grundat*, *distiliat*.

[26] R. substitutes *Marchia* for the MS. *Marca* in order to be in agreement with the *Ianuensis Marchia* and *Marchia Trivisiana* of the context; but he elsewhere tolerates other inconsistencies, such as *locuntur* and *loquuntur*, *Ystrianos* and *Istria*, and the like.

[27] Modern edd., from Fraticelli downwards, interpolate *non*, and either omit *ad* or substitute *a*, — an uncalled-for interference with the text.

[28] Fraticelli, on the strength of a note of Corbinelli's, explains his reading of this phrase in the Roman dialect as 'Sorella mia, che cosa dici?' R.'s reading (that of the MSS.) *Mezzure* represents 'Messere.'

[29] The *Bergomates* of modern edd. is due to Fraticelli. *Pergamum*, as the Latin form of Bergamo, occurs *Epist.* VII. 6.

O.		R.	
I. xi. 42.	Pratenses	I. xi. § 5.	Fratenses [30]
42–3.	Latini . . . Latinis	§ 6.	Latii . . . Latiis
46.	*Domus nova, et Dominus meus*		*domus nova* et *dominus meus* [31]
I. xii. *title.*	De idiomate Siculo et Apulo.		*Quod in eodem loco diversificatur idioma secundum quod variatur tempus.*
I. xii. 12.	'per lo foco'	I. xii. § 2.	*per lo focho*
14.	'longamente m' hai'		*lungiamente m' ai*
29.	enitebantur,	§ 3.	nitebantur,
31.	Sicilia, factum est ut quicquid . . . Sicilianum vocetur:		Sicilia, factum est, quicquid . . . sicilianum vocaretur: [32]
44.	accipere volumus, scilicet quod proditur a terrigenis . . . elicendum videtur,	§ 5.	accipere volumus secundum quod prodit a terrigenis . . . eliciendum videtur, [33]
50.	'Traggemi . . . bolontate.'		*Tragemi . . . boluntate.*
51.	accipere nolumus, sed quod		accipere volumus secundum quod [34]
55.	sicut . . . ostendemus.		sicut . . . ostendimus.
65.	prospicientibus	§ 7.	perspicientibus

[30] While admitting *Fratenses* into his text R. is inclined to think he has been somewhat hasty in accepting it against the traditional *Pratenses* (see p. ccii). Assuming the former to be correct, R. would refer it to Fratta di Valle Tiberina, now Umbertide, which was well known on account of the neighbouring Camaldolese monastery of Monte Corona, of which St. Peter Damian was at one time abbot. (See *Appendix.*)

[31] For *domus nova* Giuliani reads *domus mea*, without good reason.

[32] The interpolation of *ut* before *quicquid* is due to a suggestion of Witte. The MSS. read *vocetur*, for which R. substitutes *vocaretur*, as being required by the sense of the passage.

[33] It appears that *scilicet* for *secundum* is due to a misreading of the MSS.; *proditur a terrigenis*, Fraticelli's reading, is based apparently on a misprint in Torri, viz. *proditur terrigenis;* Giuliani reads *proditur e terrigenis* without remark, but *e* is perhaps a misprint (see his note).

[34] The old reading is due to Trissino, whose rendering was based apparently on a misreading of the MSS., viz. *sed* for *secundum.*

O.		**R.**	
I. xii. 67.	'dir vi voglio'	I. xii. § 7.	*dirẹ vi voglio*[35]
69.	'vo' sì lietamente.'		*vo sì letamente*
71.	neque Apulum	§ 8.	nec apulum
I. xiii. *title.*	De idiomate Tuscorum et Ianuensium.		*Quod in quolibet idiomate sunt aliqua turpia, sed pre ceteris tuscum est turpissimum.*[36]
I. xiii. 1.	Post hos	I. xiii. § 1.	Post hoc
2.	infruniti,		infroniti,
4.	plebeorum . . . intentio,		plebea . . . intentio,
10.	Brunetum		Brunettum
19.	'Manuchiamo introcque : Non facciamo altro'	§ 2.	*Manichiamo introque. — Noi non facciano atro.*
22.	'di Fioransa'		*De Fiorensa*
24.	'in gassara . . . Luca.'		*in gassarra . . . Lucca.*
26.	'rinegata . . . Siena.'		*renegata . . . Siena! Ch'ee chesto?*[37]
35.	sensimus,	§ 3.	sentimus,
48.	ammitterent[38]	§ 4.	amitterent
49.	reperire[39]		reparare
I. xiv. *title.*	. . . Transpadanis . . .		*. . . transpadinis . . .*
I. xiv. 2.	laevam Italiam cunctam venemur,	I. xiv. § 1.	levam Ytaliam contaṭer venemur,[40]
6.	convenientiis	§ 2.	convenientibus
9.	mollitiem		mollitudinem

[35] R. places a dot under the *e* of *dire* to indicate that it is not sounded; he uses this same symbol (which is not very appropriate in an edition like the present) on several other occasions, e.g. *lọ* (I. xv. § 5) : *gentilẹ* (II. v. § 4) ; *corẹ* (II. vi. § 5).

[36] The MSS. read *est excelens*, which is in contradiction with the contents of the chapter. R. reads *est turpissimum*, some such expression being wanted. The alteration was doubtless due to the outraged patriotism of a Tuscan scribe.

[37] *Ch'ee chesto?* was omitted by Trissino, and hence by Fraticelli and succeeding editors.

[38] This, the reading of Fraticelli and Giuliani, is obviously wrong, though it occurs in one MS.

[39] So Fraticelli and Giuliani, misled by Trissino's *trovare*.

[40] The MSS. read *contanti;* R.'s conjecture *contanter* (or, as an alternative, *contantes*) is manifestly preferable to *cunctam*, which is due to Corbinelli.

O.		R.	
I. xiv. 12.	Hoc Romandioli omnes habent,	I. xiv. § 2.	Hoc Romandiolos omnes habet,
25.	Hoc ... Vicentini habent, nec non Paduani	§ 3.	Hoc . . . Vigentinos habet, nec non Paduanos,
32.	*v* consonantem		*u* consonantem[41]
34.	*nove*,		*novem*,
37.	errore compulsus	§ 4.	errore confisus[42]
41.	Inter quos unum		Inter quos omnes unum
I. xv. *title*.	... Bononiensi.		*Bononiensium.*
I. xv. 1.	de Italica silva . . . percunctari	I. xv. § 1.	de ytala silva . . . percontari
9.	convicimus,	§ 2.	conicimus,
13.	quomodolibet		quomodocunque
14.	Accipiunt etiam . . . mollitiem,	§ 3.	Accipiunt etenim[43] . . . mollitudinem,
17.	quae propria		que proprie
30.	oppositorum, ut dictum est, ad laudabilem	§ 4.	oppositorum ad laudabilem
33.	Ita si	§ 5.	Itaque, si
42.	Guinicelli . . . Ghiselerius . . . Fabricius		Guinizelli . . . Ghisilerius Fabrutius[44]
44.	nunquam a primo[45]		nunquam a proprio
48.	'il fermo core'		*lo*[46] *fermo core*
49.	Fabritius		Fabrutius[44]
50.	'Lo mio'		*Lo meo*
52.	'soccorso,'		*secorso*,
54.	residibus	§ 6.	residuis
68.	Latinum illustre		Latium illustre

41 R. is certainly right in printing *u* here, as against the *v* of the previous edd.

42 MSS. *confessus;* R.'s emendation (he gives *confusus* as an alternative) is preferable to Trissino's *compulsus*, which was accepted by Torri and succeeding edd.

43 This is a conjecture of Giuliani for the MS. *etiam*, which, however, he retained in his text.

44 The name of this Bolognese poet was not Fabrizio, but Fabruzzo, as R. points out.

45 This is the MS. reading. R.'s conjecture has much in its favour. Giuliani's *ab ipso* is satisfactory as far as sense goes; but it is a mere arbitrary substitution, without any regard for palaeographical possibilities.

46 I. e. *'l*; see note 35.

O.		R.	
I. xvi. *title.*	De excellentia vulgaris eloquentiae, et quod communis est omnibus Italicis.	I. xvi. *title.*	*Quod in quolibet ydiomate est aliquid pulcrum, et in nullo omnia pulcra.*
I. xvi. 5.	redolentem ubique et ubique apparentem	I. xvi. § 1.	redolentem ubique et necubi[47] apparentem
7.	tendiculis		tenticulis
8.	in omni genere rerum	§ 2.	in omni rerum genere
11.	et illinc . . . accipiamus.		et illud . . . accipimus:[48]
21.	et de		et etiam de
22.	scilicet quod unumquodque mensurabile sit in genere illo secundum id quod simplicissimum est in ipso genere.		scilicet, unumquodque mensurabile fit, secundum quod in genere est, illo quod simplicissimum est in ipso genere.[49]
30.	illas intelligamus ;	§ 3.	illam intelligamus ;
37.	idest morum et		et morum et
41.	sunt actionum . . . sed in omnibus	§ 4.	sunt actiones . . . et in omnibus
49.	Deus est, qui in homine		Deus est, in homine[50]
51.	in hac, quam in igne :		in hac quam in elemento ;[51]
56.	in viridi		in viride
61.	municipalia	§ 5.	municipia
I. xvii. *title.*	Quare hoc idioma illustre vocetur.		*Quod ex multis ydiomatibus fiat unum pulcrum; et facit mentionem de Cino Pistoriensi.*

[47] An excellent emendation. Giuliani reads *nec usquam* after Witte, and quite unjustifiably substitutes *residentem* (in text) or *manentem* (in notes) for *apparentem.*

[48] MSS. *et illico . . . accipiamus;* Giuliani, after Boehmer, *ut illinc . . . accipiamus.* (See *Appendix.*)

[49] This most acceptable restoration of the text is arrived at by the simple expedient of substituting *fit* for *sit*, and correcting the punctuation (introduced by Corbinelli).

[50] R. passes over without remark the *qui* in previous edd.

[51] The history of this passage is curious; for the MS. *elemento* Corbinelli printed *caelo*, for which Torri substituted *igne*, which was adopted by Fraticelli and Giuliani. The latter, in his corrections, proposes an altogether absurd reconstruction of the passage, viz. 'in Coelo, quam in elementis, *in igne, quam in terra, in hac, quam in igne*'*!!* The restoration of the MS. reading is due primarily to Witte.

	O.		R.
I. xvii. 5.	faciemus patere.	I. xvii. § 1.	facimus patere.
8.	Per hoc quidquid illustre . . . praefulget.	§ 2.	Per hoc quidem quod illustre . . . perfulgens.
32.	Nonne domestici sui reges, . . . et magnates quoslibet	§ 5.	Nonne domestici sui, reges, . . . et magnates, quoslibet
I. xviii. *title*.	Quare hoc idioma vocetur cardinale, aulicum et curiale.		*De excellentia vulgaris eloquentie; et quod comunis est omnibus italicis.*
I. xviii. 2.	vulgarem illustrem decussamus	I. xviii. § 1.	vulgare illustre decusamus
5.	et quo cardo vertitur versatur[52]		ut, quo cardo vertitur, versetur
15.	ut admoveant et removeant,		ut amoveant et admoveant,
17.	decorari		decusari
32.	velut accola	§ 2.	velut acola[53]
II. xix. 9.	sic est invenire	I. xix. § 1.	est invenire[54]
II. i. *title*.	. . . vulgari,		*vulgare,*
II. i. 1.	Sollicitantes iterum celeritatem . . . , et ad calamum[55]	II. i. § 1.	Sollicitantes iterum celeritatem . . . ad calamum
8.	permanet firmum exemplar, et non e contrario, quia quaedam videntur praebere primatum ver-		permanere videtur exemplar et non e converso, que quendam videntur prebere prima-

[52] This reading originated apparently in a piece of carelessness on the part of Corbinelli, who printed *et* for *ut*, the change of mood being due to Maffei.

[53] R. preserves this form as having possibly a different meaning from *accola*.

[54] In a note on this passage R. draws attention to a serious gap in Giuliani's text, a whole phrase being omitted, evidently through an oversight.

[55] This is one of the passages where O. departs from the traditional reading, viz. *Pollicitantes*. For *celeritatem* Giuliani arbitrarily reads *sedulitatem*, which, on the strength of Trissino's *diligenza*, he coolly assumes to have been the MS. reading.

	O.		R.
	sui ; ergo secundum quod		tum, primo secundum quod[56]
II. i. 27.	non solum bene ipsi ruditati faciet, sed ipsum sic facere oportere videtur.	II. i. § 2.	non solum bene facere, sed ipsum sic facere oportere videtur.[57]
30.	multa possunt.		multa possunt !
49.	nemo enim montaninis hoc dicet esse conveniens. Sed optimae conceptiones non possunt esse nisi ubi scientia et ingenium est ; ergo optima loquela non convenit rusticana tractantibus ; convenit ergo individui gratia :	§ 5.	nemo enim montaninis rusticana tractantibus hoc dicet esse conveniens ; convenit ergo individui gratia.[58]
66.	optimis conceptionibus, ut dictum est,	§ 6.	ut dictum est, optimis conceptionibus
70.	nisi in illis		nisi illis
75.	Quare . . . non omnes	§ 7.	Quapropter . . . nec omnes
80.	bovem ephippiatum		bovem epiphyatum[59]
86.	perfectum	§ 8.	profectum
II. ii. 8.	illud quod dicimus, dignum esse quod dignitatem habet,	II. ii. §§ 1, 2.	illud quod dicimus dignum. Dicimus dignum esse quod dignitatem habet,[60]

[56] Here again R. restores order out of the chaos produced by the multitude of counsellors, by simply reading *quēdam* (= *quendam*) for the MS. *quedam* (= *quaedam*). Giuliani has taken all sorts of liberties with the text in this passage ; a little further on he, without a word of explanation, substitutes *polliciti sumus* for *polluximus*, which he evidently did not understand. Further on again he similarly substitutes *comprehendi* for *perpendi*.

[57] The interpolation in the previous edd. is due to Corbinelli.

[58] This passage is much confused in the MSS. R. cuts out *Sed optimae conceptiones non possunt esse nisi ubi scientia et ingenium est ; ergo optima loquela non convenit*, inasmuch as these identical words recur in the text a few lines further on.

[59] This phrase, which is evidently a reminiscence of Horace, I. *Epist.* XIV. 43 : 'Optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus,' occurs also in the *Magnae Derivationes* of Uguccione da Pisa, with which Dante was familiar. (See *Romania*, No. 104, Oct. 1897.)

[60] R.'s repetition of *dicimus dignum* gives a satisfactory result, and is an ingenious way out of the difficulty of the MS. reading, without transgressing the limits of probability.

	O.		R.
II. ii. 11.	cognoscitur, in quantum huius : unde cognita dignitate, cognoscemus et dignum.	II. ii. § 2.	cognoscitur in quantum habituatum, cognita dignitate cognoscemus et dignum.[61]
13.	Est enim		Est etenim
16.	perventum		profectum
22.	sicut in aliis	§ 3.	et in aliis etiam
29.	manifestum est quod dignitates inter se comparantur		manifestum est ut dignitates inter se comparentur
32.	et per consequens aliud dignum, aliud dignissimum esse constat.		et per consequens, aliquid dignum, aliquid dignius, aliquid dignissimum esse constat.[62]
48.	videlicet spiritu vegetabili,	§ 4.	spiritu videlicet vegetabili,
50.	quod vegetabile est,		quod vegetabile quid est,
73.	Venus, virtus,	§ 5.	Venus et Virtus,
85.	'Non puesc mudar q'un chantar non esparja'	§ 6.	*Non posc mudar c'un cantar non exparja*
87.	'L'aura amara fa'ls broils blancutz clarzir'		*L'aura amara — fal bruol brancuz — clairir.*
89.	'Per solatz revelhar Que s' es'		*Per solaz reveillar Che s'es*
92.	'Degno son io, che mora.'		*Digno sono eo de morte.*
95.	nullum Italum		nullum latium
II. iii. 3.	Volentes ergo	II. iii. § 2.	Volentes igitur
16.	digna sunt		sunt digna
38.	magis honoris afferunt suis	§ 5.	magis afferunt suis[63]
47.	Adhuc . . . comprehendit	§ 7.	Ad hoc, . . . comprendit
49.	cum ergo . . . comprehendatur,		cum igitur . . . comprendatur,

[61] The emendation *habituatum* for MS. *huius unde* (if that be the correct expansion of the MS. reading) is happy, but perhaps a little hazardous. (See *Appendix.*)

[62] R. notes that *aliud dignius* was omitted by an oversight from Fraticelli's edition of 1861; it was omitted also in the third edition (1873), and hence also in O. The missing phrase is supplied in Giuliani's edition.

[63] The interpolation of *honoris* is due to Torri.

	O.		R.
II. iii. 55.	in hoc palatur, quod quicquid artis reperitur in ipsis est, sed non convertitur. Hoc signum autem	II. iii. §§ 7, 8.	in hoc palatur,[64] quod quicquid artis reperitur, in ipsis reperitur; sed non convertitur hoc. Signum autem
II. iv. 1.	adpotiavimus	II. iv. § 1.	aporiavimus [65]
8.	Et quod huc usque casualiter est assumptum,		et qui hucusque casualiter est assumptus,
14.	ergo	§ 2.	igitur
20.	fictio rethorica, in musicaque posita.		fictio rethorica versificata in musicaque posita.[66]
22.	qui magno sermone		quia magni sermone [67]
25.	istos [68]		illos
26.	doctrinae aliquid operae nostrae impendentes, . . . poeticas		doctrine operam impendentes, . . . poetrias [69]
31.	excipere aequale,	§ 3.	coequare,[70]
32.	gravatam virtutem		gravata virtute

[64] For *palatur* Giuliani, without remark, substitutes *patet*.

[65] This is a most satisfactory emendation of the MS. reading *apotiauimus*, — a word which has been a great stumbling-block to the editors. Both *aporiari* and *aporiare* (act. and neut.) were in use in mediaeval Latin. Ducange quotes the following lines from an old grammarian as to the distinction between the two: —

> Aporio, si sit activum, tanta notabit,
> Indicat et aperit, depauperat atque revelat.
> Cum neutrum, signat tunc anxior atque laboro.
> In sensu et tali deponens vult reperiri.

[66] R. interpolates *versificata* to complete the definition, and also because the *-que* (if that be the correct expansion of the symbol in the MSS.) indicates that a word is missing. We much prefer, however, his alternative conjecture, which necessitates no interpolation, and is quite legitimate, palaeographically, viz. *fictio rethorica musice composita.* (See *Appendix.*)

[67] Corbinelli reads *quia magno sermone;* Fraticelli, Torri, Giuliani, *quia isti magno s.;* the reading of O. is due to Prompt.

[68] This reading of Fraticelli and Giuliani is not noted by R.

[69] The interpolations in the traditional text are due to Corbinelli. R.'s emendation necessitates merely the alteration of the MS. *operi* into *operam;* but we are inclined to favour his alternative *operi intendentes.* (See *Appendix.*)

[70] A satisfactory restoration of the right reading.

	O.		R.
II. iv. 34.	in principio *Poeticae* 'Sumite materiam' etc. dicit.	II. iv. § 3.	in principio Poetrie, *Sumite materiam* dicit.
37.	discretione potiri	§ 4.	discretionem potiri
39.	induimus		inducimus [71]
44.	cantionem ligare	§ 5.	cantionem oportet ligare [72]
46.	et eius		et huius
49.	omittamus		obmittamus
55.	Sed quia,	§ 6.	Et quando,
66.	et pure	§ 7.	ac pure
67.	tensis fidibus adsumat secure plectrum et cum more incipiat.		tensis fidibus, adsumptum secure plectrum tum movere incipiat.[73]
69.	Sed cantionem, atque discretionem hanc, sicut decet, facere, hoc opus		Sed cautionem atque discretionem habere, sicut decet, hoc opus [74]
77.	confiteatur eorum stultitia		confiteantur eorum stultitiam
80.	a tanta.		et a tanta
II. v. 8.	nullum adhuc invenimus carmen in syllabicando endecasyllabum transcendisse,	II. v. § 2.	nullum adhuc invenimus in carmine sillabicando endecadem transcendisse,
13.	pentasyllabum et eptasyllabum et		pentasillabum, eptasillabum et

[71] R. here notes a remarkable instance of the untrustworthiness of Giuliani, who reads *intelligimus* and justifies it as follows: 'il Cod. Vaticano ha per l'appunto *intelligimus*, siccome nel Volgarizzamento v'è *intendemo*' — it will scarcely be credited, after these explicit statements, that the passage in question is wanting both in V and in Trissino's version! Giuliani's emendation of the next two lines, which he claims to be a restoration of the genuine reading, is a further proof of his incapacity and want of self-restraint as an editor.

[72] Another excellent emendation.

[73] R. here very happily gets rid of what he justly calls 'quel ridicolo *cum more*' of the MSS. and printed edd.

[74] The interpolation of *facere* is due to Corbinelli, who did not see that the abbreviated *hanc* of the MSS. was an evident corruption of abbreviated *habere*. It is surprising that *cantionem* should not have been corrected long ago.

O.		R.	
II. v. 20.	speciositas	II. v. § 3.	specimen [75]
22.	ubicumque ponderosa multiplicantur, et pondus.		ubicumque ponderosa multiplicantur, multiplicatur et pondus.[76]
25.	incipientes	§ 4.	principiantes [77]
26.	de Bornello :		de B.,
27.	'auziretz . . . chantars.'		*ausirez . . . cantars.*
34.	rithmus [78]		rithimus
37.	Navarriae		Navarre
42.	'Al cor gentil ripara'		*Al cor gentilẹ repara* [79]
43.	Messina		Messana
44.	'longiamente m' hai'		*lungiamente m' ài*
46.	'lietamente'		*letamente*
48.	'giammai'		*già mai*
50.	'muovi tua virtù dal cielo.'		*movi tua vertù da cielo.*
51.	Et licet hoc endecasyllabum celeberrimum carmen, ut dictum est, videatur	§ 5.	Et licet hoc quod dictum est, celeberrimum carmen, ut dignum est, videatur [80]
61.	Enneasyllabum	§ 6.	Neasillabum
63.	parisyllabos		parisillaba
75.	quomodo ligare	§ 7.	quomodo viere [81]

[75] The uncalled-for substitution of *speciositas* is due to Witte.

[76] R. does well to supply *multiplicatur*, which might easily have dropped out, especially as *multiplicantur* ends a line (in T); the construction is very harsh without it.

[77] Obviously preferable to Fraticelli's *incipientes*, the MS. reading being *principantes*.

[78] This appears to be merely a reproduction of a misprint in Fraticelli, who elsewhere prints *rithimus* (see II. 9).

[79] See note 35.

[80] R. thus satisfactorily, by the help of T, restores the text which had been mutilated by Corbinelli.

[81] This is one of the most satisfactory of R.'s restorations, although, as he explains in a prefatory note (p. cciii), it occurred to him too late to be inserted in his text. The MSS. apparently read *inere;* his first conjecture (printed in the text) was *innectere;* the right solution was suggested by a passage in Uguccione (quoted on p. clxxv), in which the derivation of *auctor*, *autor*, is discussed, — the same passage of which Dante makes use in the *Convivio* (IV. 6). Uguccione says: 'invenitur quoddam verbum defectivum, scilicet *avieo-es*, idest *ligo-as*.' The simple verb occurs, as R. points out, in St. Isidore of Seville, who in the *Etymologiae* (VIII. vii. 3), in discussing the derivation of *vates* says: '*Vates* a vi mentis appellatos, Varro auctor est: vel a viendis carminibus, id est flectendis, hoc est modulandis.

	O.		R.
II. vi. *title*.	De varia constructione, qua utendum est in cantionibus.		*Quod ex cognitione diversorum auctorum perficitur scientia poetandi vulgariter.*
II. vi. 6.	modum cantionum	II. vi. § 1.	modum cantionarium
15.	hic quinque	§ 2.	.v. hic
20.	digressionis [82]	§ 3.	discretionis
23.	quia inferiorem		quia nec inferiorem [83]
36.	*Piget me cunctis, sed pietatem maiorem illorum habeo, quicumque*	§ 4.	*Piget me, cunctis pietate maiorem, quicunque* [84]
43.	*sua magnificentia praeparata cunctis illum facit esse dilectum.*		*sua magnificentia preparata cunctis, illum facit esse dilectum.*[85]
48.	*Totila serus*		*Totila secundus* [86]
56.	Navarriae	§ 5.	Navarre [87]
57.	'Dreit Amor qu 'en'		*Ire d' amor qui en*
59.	'm'abelhis...pensamens.'		*m'abellis . . . pensamen;*
60.	Harnaldus Daniel:		Arnaldus Danielis,
61.	'qui . . . sobrafan, que m sortz.'		*che . . . sobraffan chem sorz;*
62.	Hamericus de Belinoi:		Namericus de Belnui,
63.	'no pot . . . adreitamen.'		*non pot . . . addreciamen;*
64.	Hamericus		Namericus
65.	'que per sobrecarcar.'		*che per sobre carcar*
67.	'di folle impresa allo'		*de folle 'mpresa, a lo*

. . . *Viere* enim antiqui pro *vincire* ponebant.' *Viere* is also given by Uguccione, who says: " *Vieo, -es, vievi, vietum*, idest vincire, ligare." The *ligare* of the printed edd. is due simply to a gloss in G.

82 Here O., following G, abandons the correct reading printed by Fraticelli and Giuliani.

83 The omission of *nec* in all the printed edd. appears to have been due to an oversight on the part of Corbinelli.

84 R. restores the MS. reading, but there is evidently something wrong.

85 It is difficult to decide what should be the punctuation of this passage. R. is inclined to think that a second *cunctis* has possibly dropped out.

86 There can be little doubt as to the correctness of this emendation.

87 R. thinks this quotation is out of its place; he inserts it between the Provençal and Italian quotations.

	O.		R.
II. vi. 68.	Cavalcanti.	II. vi. § 5.	Cavalcantis
69.	'di doglia cuor convien'		*de doglia core*[88] *conven*
71.	'Avenga ch' io non aggia'		*Avegna che io aggia*
80.	Ovidium in *Metamorphoseos*,	§ 6.	Ovidium *Metamorfoseos*,
83.	Tullium, Livium, Plinium,		Titum Livium, Plinum,[89]
86.	Desistant ergo		Subsistant igitur
87.	Guidonem		Guittonem
89.	desuetos plebescere.		plebescere desuetos !
II. vii. *title*.	Quae sint ponenda vocabula, et quae in metro vulgari cadere non possunt.		*Distinctio vocabulorum; et que sint ponenda, et que in metro vulgaria cadere non possunt.*
II. vii. 12.	quaedam pexa et irsuta, quaedam lubrica et reburra	II. vii. §. 2.	quedam pexa et lubrica, quedam irsuta et reburra
21.	bona ratione . . . per alta declivia	§ 2.	bone rationi, . . . per altera declivia
23.	Intuearis ergo, lector, quantum	§ 3.	Intuearis ergo, lector : attende, quantum
34.	propter asperitatem, ut *gregia*, et caetera ;	§ 4.	propter hausteritatem, ut *greggia* et cetera ;[90]
44.	immediate post mutam locatam, quasi loquentem	§ 5.	inmediate post mutam, dolata[91] quasi, loquentem
47.	*virtute*, . . . *letizia*, . . . *difesa*.		*vertute*, . . . *letitia*, . . . *defesa*.[92]
53.	*sì*, *vo*,	§ 6.	*sì*, *no*,[93]

88 See note 35.

89 So the MSS. The *Tullium* of Fraticelli, etc., is due to Trissino.

90 In a prefatory note (p. cciii) R. expresses a doubt as to whether the correct reading should not be 'ut *greggia* et *cetra*.'

91 The MSS. read *mutam dolatam*, for which Witte conjectured *mutam locatam;* this was accepted by Fraticelli. Giuliani, without hesitation, reads *duplicatam*.

92 R. does not note that Fraticelli and Giuliani read *difesa*.

93 MSS. *uo*, but R. seems undoubtedly right in reading *no*, in accordance with a suggestion of Boehmer.

O.		R.	
II. vii. 60.	*onore, . . . alleviato, impossibilitate, . . . avventuratissimamente,*	II. vii. § 6.	*honore, . . . alleviato, impossibilità, impossibilitate, . . . inanimatissimamente,*[94]
69.	*onorificabilitudinitate,*		*honorificabilitudinitate,*
II. viii. *title.*	Quid sit cantio, et quod pluribus modis variatur.		*Ostendit quod pluribus modis variatur eloquentia vulgaris, set precipuum est per cantilenas, sive cantiones.*
II. viii. 6.	quid sit	II. viii. § 1.	qui sit
17.	vel prout passio.	§ 3.	vel prout est passio.
22.	*Aeneidos*	§ 4.	Eneidorum
31.	magis ideo prorsus denominari		magis — immo prorsus — denominari
53.	ballatae et sonitus, et omnia cuiuscumque modi verba sint armonizata . . . dicimus.	§ 6.	ballatas et sonitus, et omnia cuiuscunquemodi verba scilicet armonizata . . . dicemus.
58.	liquentes,		linquentes,
64.	generale videatur,		generale videtur,
67.	cantio, prout nos quaerimus, in quantum per superexcellentiam dicitur, est aequalium stantiarum	§ 7.	cantio, in quantum per superexcellentiam dicitur, ut et nos querimus, est equalium stantiarum
72.	cum diximus :		cum dicimus :
73.	'ch' avete intelletto'		*che avete intellecto*
74–9.	Et sic patet quod cantio sit, . . . molimur.	§ 8.	Et sic patet quid cantio sit, . . . molimur.
80–5.	Quod autem dicimus . . . intendimus[95]		

[94] There can be little doubt that R. is right in thus correcting the MS. *mammatissimamente.*

[95] R. transposes these two paragraphs, reading 'Quod autem dicimus . . . intendimus. Et sic patet . . . molimur.'

O.	R.
II. ix. *title.* Quae sint principales in cantione partes, . . . pars est.	*Ponit que sint partes in cantione, . . . pars sit.*
II. ix. 12. stantia, hoc est mansio capax vel receptaculum totius artis.	II. ix. § 2. stantia — hoc est mansio capax, sive receptaculum — totius artis.
22. innotescit	innotescet
32. minime liceret quod dictum est.	§ 4. minime liceret : quod dictum est.
34. quod est artis, comprehendetur ibi cum dicemus partium habitudinem.	quod est ars, illud comprenditur ibi cum dicimus "partium habitudinem." [96]
36. hic [97] colligere possumus	§ 5. sic colligere possimus
II. x. *title.* Quid sit cantus stantiae, et quod	*Ostendit quid sit stantia, et quod*
II. x. 17. sed in modo diversari videtur ;	II. x. § 2. sed in modis diversificari videntur ;
21. sine dieresi ; et dieresim	sine diesi ; et diesim [98]
28. 'ed al gran'	*e al gran*
29. dieresim . . . dieresis . . . dieresim vel post vel utrimque.[99]	§ 3. diesim . . . diesis . . . diesim,[98] vel post vel undique.
33. dieresim . . . stantiam	diesim [98] . . . stantias
37. dieresim	diesim [98]
II. xi. *title.* De habitudine stantiae, de numero pedum et syllabarum,	*De numero pedum et sillabarum,*
II. xi. 3. haec enim	II. xi. § 1. hec etenim
7. Incipientes ergo	§ 2. Incipientes igitur

96 As R. points out, these last two words must be regarded as a quotation, otherwise they could hardly stand.

97 This appears to be due to a mere piece of carelessness on the part of Corbinelli.

98 There can be no doubt as to what the MS. reading represents. The substitution of *dieresis* for *diesis* throughout this chapter, in which it occurs seven times, is due to Torri.

99 Witte is responsible for this needless alteration.

O.		R.	
II. xi. 8.	frons cum versibus, et pedes cum syrmate sive cauda, et quidem pedes cum versibus	II. xi. § 2.	frons cum versibus, pedes cum cauda vel sirmate, nec non pedes cum versibus [100]
17.	quilibet versus dimeter,	§ 3.	quilibet versus esset dimeter,
22.	'della mente'		*de la mente*
28.	Et quemadmodum dicimus versus superare posse carminibus et syllabis frontem, sic dici potest frontem in his duobus posse superare versus: sicut quando quilibet versus esset duobus eptasyllabis metris, et frons esset pentametra duobus endecasyllabis et tribus eptasyllabis contexta.		Et quemadmodum dicimus de fronte, et de versibus posset dici; possent etenim versus superare frontem carminibus, et sillabis superari; ut si quilibet versus esset trimeter, et eptasillaba metra, et frons esset pentametra, duobus endecasillabis et tribus eptasillabis contexta.[101]
38.	'muovi tua virtù dal cielo'	§ 4.	*movi tua vertù da cielo*
43.	posse superare carminibus et syllabis superari, et e contrario,		posse superare carminibus sillabis superatam, et e converso,
47.	in stantia esse tres pedes et duos versus, et tres versus et duos pedes:	§ 5.	esse in stantia tres pedes et duo versus, et tres versus et duo pedes;
50.	simul contexere.		similiter contexere.
60.	quia iterum [102]	§ 7.	quin iterum
II. xii. *title.*	fiant stantiae, . . . in carminibus.		*fiant cantiones, . . . in carmine.*

[100] The reading of the previous edd. was due to an accidental omission of Corbinelli, which was supplied by Fraticelli by means of Trissino's version.

[101] The MS. text of this passage is very corrupt. R. by an interpolation, which he more or less satisfactorily justifies, has effectively emended it.

[102] *Quia*, which is certainly wrong, was due originally to a misprint in Maffei's edition, whence it was copied by Fraticelli. The mistake was corrected by Torri and Giuliani.

	O.		R.
II. xii. 8.	endecasyllabum scilicet, et eptasyllabum, et pentasyllabum; quae ante alia sequenda astruximus.	II. xii. § 2.	endecasillabum scilicet, eptasillabum, et pentasillabum; que trisillabum [103] ante alia sequi astruximus.
17.	'mi prega'	§ 3.	*me prega*
18.	diximus:		dicimus,
19.	'intelletto d' amore.'		*intellecto d' amore.*
20.	dico Hispanos qui poetati sunt in vulgari *oc.*		dico Yspanos, qui poetati sunt in vulgari *oc.*
22.	Hamericus de Belinoi:		Namericus de Belnui,
23.	'adreitamen.'		*adrechamen.*[104]
31.	haec est	§ 4.	hee sunt
34.	uno eptasyllabo	§ 5.	uno solo eptasillabo
41.	Fabritium		Fabrutium [105]
42.	'Di fermo'		*De fermo*
46.	'Lo mio'		*Lo meo*
50.	procedere		procedisse
54.	dico *in pedibus,*	§ 6.	dico "pedibus,"
55.	pedibusque versibusque		pedibus versibusque
63.	'Donna mi prega, perch' io voglio dire.'	§ 7.	*Donna me prega,*
65.	'm' ha'		*m' à*
69.	Hoc satis hinc, lector, sufficienter eligere potes qualiter tibi habituanda sit stantia: habitudo namque circa carmina consideranda videtur.	§ 10.	Satis hinc, lector, sufficienter eligere potes qualiter tibi habituanda sit stantia habitudine que circa carmina consideranda videtur.[106]
72.	Et hoc etiam	§ 8.	Hoc etiam

[103] The omission of *trisillabum*, which R. now restores to the text, was due in the first instance to Trissino; he was followed by Corbinelli and all subsequent edd.

[104] An obvious correction, hitherto overlooked.

[105] See note 44. R., noting that here D. names only two poets, but gives three examples, thinks a name has been omitted; he would supply *Guidonem Guinizelli* in front of the other two.

[106] This passage (which he emends by substituting *habitudine que* for *habitudo namque*, and altering the punctuation) is placed by R. at the end of the chapter.

	O.		**R.**
II. xii. 77.	pars trimetra	II. xii. § 8.	pes trimeter[107]
80.	sic pars altera, extrema endecasyllaba et medium eptasyllabum habeat:		et pes alter habeat secundum eptasillabum et extrema endecasillaba:[108]
85.	quemadmodum de pedibus dicimus et de versibus;	§ 9.	quemadmodum de pedibus, dicimus et de versibus;
87.	illi ante, hi post dieresim		hii ante, hii post diesim[109]
92.	sic de duobus, et de pluribus		sic de pluribus,
II. xiii. *title.*	De relatione rithimorum, . . . in stantia.		*De varietate rithimorum; . . . in cantione.*
II. xiii. 6.	quaedam reseranda	II. xiii. § 2.	quedam resecanda
7.	stantia sive rithimus,		stantia sine rithimo,[110]
12.	'Si m fos Amors, de joi donar tan larga.'		*Sem fos Amor de joi donar;*[111]
13.	diximus:		dicimus,
14.	'Al poco giorno, ed al gran cerchio d' ombra.'		*Al poco giorno.*[111]
28.	ore tenus intimavit.	§ 3.	oretenus intimavit.[112]
37.	diversos rithimos faciunt esse		diversos faciunt esse rithimos
38.	post dieresim	§ 4.	post diesim[113]
49.	omnis apta licentia	§ 5.	omnis optata licentia
60.	in praemediato capitulo	§ 6.	in preinmediato capitulo
64.	omni modo		omnimode

107 This correction of the MS. reading (*pars trimeter*) had already been made by Trissino; but it was overlooked by Corbinelli and succeeding edd.

108 The emendation of this passage is due to Boehmer.

109 See note 98.

110 MSS. *sine rithimos.* Giuliani reads *sine rithimis.* The correction, made originally by Boehmer, was much needed.

111 R. omits the concluding words of each of these lines, as being wanting in the MSS.

112 Giuliani arbitrarily reads *intonavit.*

113 See note 98. In this and the following passage Giuliani has taken unwarrantable liberties with the text.

	O.		R.
II. xiii. 68.	innovari	II. xiii. § 6.	innovare
69.	dum tamen		dumtaxat
71.	trimetrum		trimetri
81.	desinentium	§ 7.	desinentiarum [114]
83.	videtur quae . . . huic appendere capitulo,	§ 8.	videtur ut, que . . . huic appendamus capitulo,
88.	reperiri		potiri
92.	nascentis militiae dux,[115]		nascentis militie dies,
95.	visi sumus		nisi sumus
II. xiv. *title.*	De numero carminum et syllabarum in stantia.		Omitted.
II. xiv. 1.	Ex quo quae sunt	II. xiv. § 1.	Ex quo duo que sunt [116]
6.	videre oportet aliquid, et aliquid dividere, quod postea secundum partes		videre oportet aliquid ; deinde secundum partes [117]
8.	Nostra ergo	§ 2.	Nostra igitur
11.	quaedam non : cum ea quae		quedam non. Nam cum ea que
16.	quandoque contentive canere contingit. Quae circa sinistrum sunt verba . . . ad extremum.[118]		quandoque contemptive canere contingit, que circa sinistra sunt verba . . . ad extremum . . .

[114] This correction is due to Giuliani.

[115] Here O. unadvisedly adopts Giuliani's substitution of *dux* for *dies*.

[116] R. interpolates *duo* as being wanted to complete the sense.

[117] The interpolations in the text of previous edd. were due to Corbinelli.

[118] The full stop at the end in O. is a mistake due to the printers, the sentence being broken off in the middle.

APPENDIX.

The foregoing collation of Professor Pio Rajna's critical text (R) of the *De Vulgari Eloquentia* with that of the Oxford Dante (O) was already in type when the *edizione minore* of Professor Rajna's text made its appearance. In this new edition (which was to some extent the outcome of a suggestion made by the present writer in a review of the larger work in *Romania* *) Professor Rajna has introduced several important modifications of the text. A collation of the emended passages (some two dozen in number), as they stand in the *edizione minore* (R^2), with the text of the previous edition (R^1) is given below, and will enable the student to see at a glance wherein the emendations consist. Some of these are comparatively insignificant, but not a few of them, on the other hand, are of real importance, and undoubtedly tend to the improvement of the text.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

	R^1.	R^2.
I. iv. § 3.	ab eo qui statim ipsum plasmaverat.	ab eo qui statim plasmaverat [119]
§ 5.	Oritur et hic ista questio, cum dicimus superius per viam responsionis hominem primum fuisse locutum, si responsio fuit ad Deum: nam, si ad Deum	Oritur et hic ista questio, cum dicimus superius per viam responsionis hominem primum fuisse locutum: si responsio, fuit ad Deum? Nam, si ad Deum [120]

* *Romania*, No. 101, January, 1897. Professor Rajna says in his preface: 'Mentre del trattato *De Vulgari Eloquentia* vengo preparando l' edizione già annunziata con commento dichiarativo, mi è parso opportuno di ridar fuori il testo critico in un' edizione minore, accessibile a tutti per la tenuità del costo, e di comodo uso. Che l' opportunità ci sia davvero, mi è stato confermato dall' assenso di coloro ai quali mi accadde di comunicare il mio disegno, e dal desiderio che di una edizione siffatta ebbe a manifestare spontaneamente, nel rendere conto della maggiore in un recente fascicolo della *Romania* (xxvi. 125), quel valente cultore degli studi danteschi che è il Paget Toynbee.'

[119] (O. I. iv. 25) R. now rejects the interpolated *ipsum*, which is not in T, and is a later insertion in G.

[120] (O. I. iv. 43) The improvement in the punctuation of this passage is due to Professor Parodi.

	R[1].	R[2].
I. viii. § 2.	Sed, sive avene tunc primitus advenissent, sive ad Europam indigene repedassent,	Sed, sive advene tunc primitus advenissent, sive ad Europam indigene repedissent,[121]
§ 3.	per diversa vulgaria derivatum,	per diversa vulgaria dirivatum,[122]
I. ix. § 6.	quem exolescere non videremus.	quem exolescere non videmus.[123]
I. x. § 4.	Tertia, que Latinorum est,	Tertia quoque, que Latinorum est,[124]
I. xi. § 5.	Casentinenses et Fratenses.	Casentinenses et Pratenses.[125]
I. xii. *title.*	*Quod in eodem loco diversificatur idioma secundum quod variatur tempus.*	Omitted.[126]
I. xiv. § 4.	Veneti quoque nec sese investigati vulgaris honore dignantur; etsi quis eorum, errore confisus, vanitaret in hoc, recor-	§ 4. Veneti quoque nec sese investigati vulgaris honore dignantur; et si quis eorum, errore confisus, vanitaret in hoc, recorde-

[121] (O. I. viii. 13) R. here abandons the form *avene*, which he previously favoured (see above, note 16), and reverts to the MS. reading *repedissent* for reasons already given in a supplementary note to the larger edition (see above, note 17).

[122] (O. I. viii. 32) The reading *dirivatum* (T), as against *derivatum* (G), is supported by a reference to Uguccione da Pisa, who (s.v. *Ruo*) distinguishes between *derivare* and *dirivare* as follows: '*Derivare* est rivum de fonte ducere; sed *dirivare* est fontem in diversos rivulos ducere. *Dirivatur* ergo grecismus in latinitatem, idest, quasi fons in rivulos ducitur; sed latinitas *derivatur* a grecismo, idest, quasi de fonte ducitur.' In the difference of reading between T and G here, R. sees an additional proof of their independence of each other.

[123] (O. I. ix. 72) R., in substituting *videmus* for *videremus* (which is the MS. reading), follows Corbinelli and the old edd.

[124] (O. I. x. 25) *Tertia quoque, que* had already been proposed by R., as an alternative reading, in a note in the larger edition; his adoption of it now in the text is due to Professor Parodi.

[125] (O. I. xi. 42) Here R. abandons a reading the adoption of which in his previous edition he acknowledges to have been somewhat hasty (see above, note 30).

[126] The title here does not correspond to the contents of the chapter; R. has consequently done well to relegate it to the footnotes. O., following Fraticelli, substitutes *De idiomate Siculo et Apulo*, which was primarily due to Trissino.

	R[1].	R[2].
	detur si unquam dixit, *Per le plage de Dio, tu non veras.* Inter quos omnes . . . Ildebrandinum paduanum. § 5. Quare, omnibus . . . vulgare illustre.	tur si unquam dixit, *Per le plage de Dio, tu non veras.* § 5. Inter quos omnes . . . Ildebrandinum paduanum. § 6. Quare, omnibus . . . vulgare illustre.[127]
I. xv. § 6.	si Latium illustre venamur,	si latinum illustre venamur,[128]
I. xvi. § 2	omnia comparentur et ponderentur; et illud aliorum omnium mensuram accipimus: sicut in numero	omnia comparentur et ponderentur, et quod velut aliorum omnium mensuram accipiamus; sicut in numero [129]
§ 4.	in impari numero magis redolet quam in pari;	in impari numero redolet magis quam in pari;[130]
I. xviii. § 1.	frutices de ytalica silva?	frutices de ytala silva?[131]
II. i. § 1.	ad calamum frugi operis redeuntes,	ad calamum frugi operis redeuntis,[132]
§ 2.	utrum versificantes vulgariter debeant	utrum versificantes omnes vulgariter debeant [133]

[127] (O. I. xiv. 35-48) Inasmuch as *Inter quos omnes* does not refer to *Veneti* only, but to all the peoples who have been mentioned in the course of the chapter, R. alters the distribution of his paragraphs accordingly.

[128] (O. I. xv. 68) R. here reverts to the reading of previous edd., which in his former text he had abandoned after a good deal of hesitation. Adopting a suggestion of Professor Parodi, he explains *latinum* in this case as standing for *latinum vulgare.*

[129] (O. I. xvi. 10-12) None of the emendations of this difficult passage is altogether satisfactory. R. now restores to the text the *accipiamus* of the MSS., and for *et illud* reads *et quod velut*, which he evolves, with a certain plausibility, from the MS. *et illico.*

[130] (O. I. xvi. 54) The inversion *magis redolet* for *redolet magis*, in the previous edition, was due to a slip on the part of R. This divergence between O. and R. was overlooked in the collation.

[131] (O. I. xviii. 12) R. reads *ytala* for *ytalica* here, as he had already done in a previous passage (in which the same phrase occurs, I. xv. § 1) in his former edition.

[132] (O. II. i. 2) The slight improvement involved in reading *redeuntis* for *redeuntes* is due to Professor Parodi.

[133] (O. II. i. 14) R. justifies the insertion of *omnes* (which was interpolated by Trissino, first on the margin of his MS. and then in his translation) by a reference to §§ 2, 6, 7 of this chapter and to § 1 of the next.

	R 1.	**R 2.**
II. ii. § 2.	et si cognito habituante habituatum cognoscitur in quantum habituatum, cognita dignitate cognoscemus et dignum.	et si cognito habituante habituatum cognoscitur in quantum huiusmodi, cognita dignitate cognoscemus et dignum.[134]
§ 4.	homo tripliciter spirituatus est, spiritu videlicet vegetabili, animali et rationali,	homo tripliciter spirituatus est, videlicet vegetabili, animali et rationali,[135]
II. iii. § 7.	Ad hoc, in artificiatis	Ad hec, in artificiatis [136]
II. iv. § 2.	nichil aliud est quam fictio rethorica versificata in musicaque posita.	nichil aliud est quam fictio rethorica musice composita.[137]
II. iv. § 2.	Unde nos, doctrine operam impendentes,	Unde nos, doctrine operi operam impendentes,[138]
§ 4.	debemus discretionem potiri,	debemus discretione potiri,[139]
II. v. § 7.	quomodo innectere quis debeat	quomodo viere quis debeat[140]

134 (O. II. ii. 10–13) The reading *huiusmodi* for the MS. *huius unde* is happier still than the *habituatum* adopted in the previous edition (see above, note 61). R. quotes examples of the use of the phrase *in quantum huiusmodi*, from the *Summa* of Aquinas, and from a mediaeval Latin version of Aristotle's *Analytica Posteriora.*

135 (O. II. ii. 48) R. now rejects the *spiritu* (interpolated by Fraticelli after a suggestion of Witte) as unnecessary, the adjectives *vegetabili*, *animali*, *rationali* being used here substantively in the neuter, a use which he parallels exactly from Albertus Magnus.

136 (O. II. iii. 47) *Ad hec* is preferred by R. to *Ad hoc* as being more consonant with mediaeval usage.

137 (O. II. iv. 20) We had already expressed our preference for the reading now adopted by R. (see above, note 66), and are pleased to find that the expression of our opinion was instrumental in bringing about the abandonment of the interpolated *versificata.* R. says: 'ho finito per rinunziare alle aggiunte e per inalzare agli onori del testo un' altra congettura che avevo esposto in nota, la quale ha avuto frattanto l' approvazione del Paget Toynbee, secondo mi dice una sua lettera.'

138 (O. II. iv. 26) This reading R. had already proposed as an alternative in his previous edition.

139 (O. II. iv. 37) R. now admits himself to have been ill advised in substituting the acc. for the abl., *potiri* (like *uti*, its synonym) being constructed with either case in mediaeval Latin.

140 (O. II. v. 75) The restoration of *viere* to the text is now happily accomplished (see above, note 81).

	R[1].	**R**[2].
II. vi. § 6.	tot reductis auctoribus ad memoriam ;	tot reductis autoribus ad memoriam; [141]
II. vii. *title*.	que in metro vulgaria cadere non possunt.	que in metro vulgari cadere non possunt.[142]
II. vii. § 4.	ut *greggia* et cetera ;	ut *greggia* et *cetra;* [143]

[141] (O. II. vi. 75) For the distinction between *auctor* and *autor* see Conv. IV. vi. 14–49 and above, note 81.

[142] R. now accepts the correction (*vulgari* for *vulgaria*) of previous edd., which he rejected in his previous edition.

[143] (O. II. vii. 34) See above, note 90.